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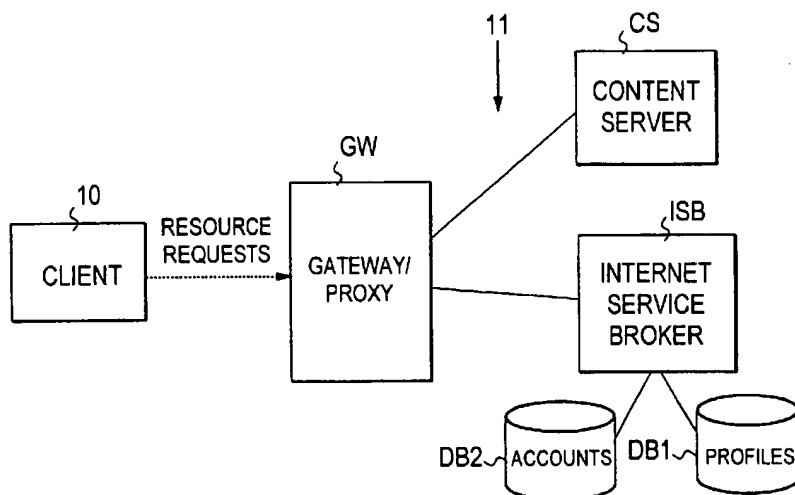
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- (74) Agent: **RUUSKANEN, J., P.**; Page, White & Farrer, 10th Floor, Runeberginkatu 5, FIN-00100 Helsinki (FI).
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- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **NOKIA CORPORATION** [FI/FI]; Keilalahdentie 4, FIN-02150 Espoo (FI).
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- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **MARKKI, Outi** [FI/FI]; Postipuuntie 2 B 20, FIN-02600 Espoo (FI). **ANDERSSON, Olli** [FI/FI]; Kannusillankatu 10 A 3, FIN-02770 Espoo (FI). **FUCHS, Harald, G.** [AT/AT]; Hackenberggasse 4/4, A-1190 Vienna (AT). **LOIMUNEVA, Tero** [FI/FI]; Kilonportti 1 A 16, FIN-02610 Espoo (FI).
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(54) Title: CONTROL OF BILLING IN A COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to the control of billing in a communications network. The objective is to accomplish a mechanism for minimizing credit losses caused by subscribers, while at the same time maintaining good performance of the system. A gateway receives service requests and filters out the requests for which the analysis performed indicates that a credit loss risk is involved. For these service requests an in-advance credit check is initiated. If the credit check indicates that the delivery is permissible, a reservation is made for the amount of money corresponding to the service price, i.e. the said sum is reserved in the subscriber account so that said sum cannot be used by another service request in the meantime. When the service has been delivered successfully, the reservation is confirmed and the said sum is debited from the balance of the subscriber account. Otherwise, the reservation is cancelled.

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CONTROL OF BILLING IN A COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Field of the Invention

5 The invention relates generally to the accessing of services in a communications system. More specifically, the invention relates to a method and an apparatus for controlling billing in connection with service provision. A service here refers generally to a process in which a client contacts a content server and a session is established between the two.

10 Background of the Invention

The strong growth in the number of Internet users and services provided through the Internet has been one of the most remarkable phenomena in communications in recent years. Another current trend is the strongly increasing use of various mobile terminals, such as laptops, PDA
15 (Personal Digital Assistant) equipment, and intelligent telephones.

These two rapidly evolving network technologies, wireless communication and the Internet, are gradually converging to make the packet switched data services used in the Internet available to mobile users. So far this converging development has been taking place rather slowly,
20 since most of the technology developed for the Internet has been designed for desktop computers and medium or high bandwidth data connections. It has, therefore, been difficult to introduce the IP-based (IP = Internet Protocol) packet services to the mobile environment, which is characterized by less bandwidth and poorer connection stability in comparison to fixed
25 networks, and where the terminals have many fundamental limitations, such as smaller displays, less memory, and less powerful CPUs, as compared to fixed terminals. However, the development of IP-based packet services for the mobile environment will occur at an increasing rate in the foreseeable future. This is partly due to the demand created by the market and partly due
30 to the evolvement of new technologies designed to meet the various requirements of mobile networks, such as sufficient quality of service and data security. The increasing market demand is based on the rapid increase in the popularity of the Internet: Internet users are often also mobile subscribers and thus may also want to use their mobile terminals for services
35 familiar to them from the Internet environment. This commercial demand in

turn enables investments necessary for the development of mobile services. The said new technologies include GPRS (General Packet Radio Service), UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunication System), and WAP (Wireless Application Protocol), for example. GPRS aims at providing high-quality services for GSM subscribers by efficiently utilizing the GSM infrastructure and protocols. WAP, in turn, defines a set of standard components enabling communication between mobile terminals and servers providing service in the network. WAP utilizes proxies which connect the wireless domain with the WWW domain.

10 The introduction of services in these new network environments is not a straightforward task, due to the different network technologies used and the fact that several parties (organizations) are involved. One area to be solved in connection with the introduction of services is the implementation of billing, i.e. how to implement efficient billing processes when an end user who is typically in the wireless domain uses the services provided by the WWW domain. In a typical service architecture the clients access the services through a gateway and a separate entity is provided for managing the actual billing. This entity is in this context called the ISB (Internet Service Broker). The ISB keeps the accounts of the subscribers and performs various functions associated with billing. The ISB also serves as an entity through which the subscribers can subscribe to the services provided by the content servers in the network.

25 European published Patent Application 924630 describes a service architecture of the above-described kind where a separate proxy server handles access control. In order to find out the price related to a resource requested by a client, the proxy intercepts all resource requests directed to a content server. The proxy caches each request and sends a header request to the content server, requesting the content server to transmit a header associated with the requested resource back to the proxy. The header informs the proxy about the billing and/or access information associated with the requested resource, whereby the proxy authenticates the client's right to receive the requested resource whenever the header indicates that there are billing and/or access restrictions involved. The authentication is performed with an ISB taking care of client identification, authentication, and billing.

35 When offering the services, the Service Provider (which refers to the party providing the services from the content servers) and the ISB face a

credit loss risk if the credit standing of the subscriber has not been successfully verified or the service has not been paid for beforehand. In the case of some subscribers this risk may be acceptable; for them the ISB, the Service Provider or an external party, such as a credit card company, takes
5 the responsibility for such a risk.

However, from the point of view of the ISB and/or the Service Provider, it would be desirable to be able to verify the liquidity of all those subscribers to which to a credit loss risk is associated. These subscribers are typically prepaying customers, whereby the verification would involve
10 checking that the current balance of the subscriber account is sufficient for the service in question. On the other hand, for performance reasons it is most often not possible to check the account balance of such subscribers at the beginning of each transaction to ensure that the subscriber is capable of paying the service requested by him/her. This applies especially to large ISB
15 systems serving a number of gateways through which the services are accessed.

The objective of the invention is to obtain a solution for the above problem in a service environment where an acknowledgment of a successful delivery of the service is available for most services. This acknowledgment
20 can be available, for example, from the application level implementation, from the service transport protocol layer, or from a logistical information base.

Summary of the Invention

25 The objective of the invention is to devise a mechanism which minimizes the credit losses caused by subscribers who lack sufficient credit standing or are not paying their bills, while at the same time taking performance into account so that no substantial degradation of the system is caused.

30 This objective is achieved with the solution defined in the independent patent claims.

According to one aspect of the present invention, a method for controlling billing in a communications network is provided, the method comprising
receiving a service request from a client, the service request to include
35 a subscriber identifier referring to the subscriber paying for the service and a service identifier referring to a content server,

analyzing whether a credit check is required prior to delivery of the service,

performing said credit check, if the analyzing step indicates this is required,

5 in response to a credit check, making a billing reservation for said subscriber and associating a certain monetary value with said reservation,

forwarding the service request to the content server,

initiating service delivery from the content server, and

10 deciding whether billing is to be carried out according to said billing reservation.

In the present invention an entity, such as a gateway/proxy, receiving the service requests filters out the requests for which the analysis performed indicates that a credit loss risk is involved. For these service requests an in-advance credit check is initiated, the check indicating whether or not the
15 delivery of the service is allowable. If the credit check indicates that the delivery is permissible, a reservation is made for the amount of money corresponding to the service price. This means that the said sum is reserved in the subscriber account so that said sum cannot be used by another service request occurring while the said service transaction is being carried out. When
20 the service has been delivered successfully, the reservation is confirmed and the said sum is deducted from the balance of the subscriber account. Should the service delivery fail, the reservation is cancelled and the balance left intact.

In the invention the payment method related to the service request is preferably selected from among a plurality of possible payment methods.
25 Some of the payment methods are such that they indicate directly that no in-advance credit check is required. However, certain steps are assigned to each payment method, the steps being performed when the relevant payment method is selected for the service request.

Other features and advantages of the invention will become apparent
30 by reference to the following detailed description and accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

In the following, the invention and its preferred embodiments are
35 described more closely with reference to the examples shown in FIG. 1 to 7

in the appended drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 illustrates the basic architecture of the present invention,

FIG. 2 illustrates the architecture of one embodiment of the present invention,

5 FIG. 3 is a flow diagram illustrating the operation of a proxy in one embodiment of the system,

FIG. 4 illustrates a message exchange between the elements of the system,

10 FIG. 5a is a flow diagram illustrating the branching of the operation of the gateway on the basis of the payment method selected,

FIG. 5b illustrates the operation of a proxy and an ISB in connection with a contract negotiation,

FIG. 6 is a flow diagram illustrating the operation of an ISB in one embodiment of the invention, and

15 FIG. 7 illustrates the internal operation of an ISB in one embodiment of the invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

20 FIG. 1 is a schematic presentation of the system of the present invention. During a service session established in the system, the client typically downloads content or resources from the content server, i.e. from the point of view of the client, the service consists of the retrieval of resources/content from the content server. It is to be noted here that in this context the terms client, subscriber, and customer are used synonymously,
25 although the subscriber or the customer may also be the organization or another person who pays for the use of the service for the actual user.

 Clients 10, such as Nokia 7110 or 9110i mobile terminals, request resources (i.e. content) from a network 11 using browsers or other client software by means of which they can communicate with the content servers
30 CS of the network. The service requests (also called resource requests in this context) from the client are directed to a proxy or gateway GW, which saves the requests temporarily in order to analyze them and to decide whether a negotiation with an ISB and/or the client is required before the service is delivered. As discussed above, the ISB is the entity taking care of
35 the billing-related functions. The ISB has access to a profile database DB1

and to an account database DB2. The profile database includes the profiles of the subscribers and the profiles of the services provided from the content servers. Although the account database may include various types of accounts, the accounts relevant in view of the invention are those of the
5 prepaying subscribers. Each prepaying subscriber may deposit money on his/her account and obtain services in return for the money deposited. The invention provides an efficient solution even for a system where the number of types of accounts is high and where an individual subscriber may have different types.

10 The proxy analyzes the resource request in order to find out the steps to be performed prior to the delivery of the service, so that a good balance is achieved between the credit loss risk involved and the performance of the system. Having performed the said steps, the proxy forwards the request to the content server concerned, provided that provision of the requested
15 service has been approved. The said steps typically include reservation of a certain sum of money for the service by the ISB, whereby the proxy either confirms or cancels the reservation after service delivery, so that the ISB can settle the billing for the service. A reservation is made for at least the services for which an acknowledgment is available to the gateway to indicate
20 whether or not service delivery has succeeded. In practice the gateway can obtain such an acknowledgment for most current services.

As discussed below, the ISB and the gateway/proxy can be combined so as to be located at the same site, and the accounts and the profiles may reside in the same database.

25 FIG. 2 is a schematic presentation of the architecture of one embodiment of the invention, the proxy being now a WAP gateway and the client UT being a WAP-compliant terminal. As is known, WAP architecture includes a gateway with encoders and decoders. In order to reduce the amount of data sent via a radio channel to the terminal, an encoder encodes
30 the content received from a server into a compact encoded format. Accordingly, a decoder decodes the encoded data received from a radio channel before the data is forwarded to the server. Due to its role as the operator-controlled intermediary between the radio network and the Internet, the gateway knows the MSISDN number (Mobile Subscriber ISDN Number) of
35 the subscriber related to the client. It is worth noting here that in connection

with gateways other than WAP gateways, the authentication of the client may occur in various ways.

The connections between the terminal and the gateway typically use WSP (Wireless Session Protocol), whereas the connections between the gateway and the server typically use HTTP. The gateway, therefore, performs translations from the WAP protocol stack (WSP, WTP, WTLS, and WDP) to the WWW protocol stack (HTTP and TCP/IP). The gateway can also perform content conversion. If the server provides WWW content (such as HTML), the gateway can translate the WWW content into WAP content (WML).

FIG. 2 shows two separate content servers, CS1 and CS2. In this example, it is further assumed that the ISB is located at the gateway, although for this invention the ISB can be anywhere in the network.

With reference to the flow diagram of FIG. 3 and to the message diagram of FIG. 4, a sample process of content downloading in the system of FIG. 2 is now illustrated. For the sake of clarity, the reference numerals of the messages in FIG. 4 correspond to the reference numerals of the steps shown in FIG. 3.

When a WAP-compliant client requests content from a content server, the client connects, through a browser, to the operator-controlled gateway GW and sends a GET request with the address, i.e. the URL, of the desired resource (step/message 30). In response to the request, the gateway initiates a process in which it first detects whether it has the profiles of both the subscriber and the service related to the request in its cache (step 31). If the gateway finds that the profiles concerned are not in its memory or are not valid, it sends a profile request to the ISB (step/message 32). This message contains the identifier of the service requested and the identifier of the client (such as the MSISDN or any other subscriber identification that is supported by the proxy and the ISB). The ISB uses these identifiers as the database search keys and returns the profiles to the gateway (step/message 33).

The gateway now has the service and subscriber profiles, which it either retrieved from its memory or received from the ISB. Using these profiles the gateway performs a profile analysis at step 34a. The result of the analysis indicates whether the service is allowable, and if so, which method of payment is associated with this service request. Examples of usual methods of payment

are from a prepaid account (i.e. the service is paid from an account containing pre-deposited money), from a postpaid account, and from an external account, such as by credit card or via a bank account. As discussed below, an additional user-confirmed contract can also be combined with any of these methods. At this point, the operation of the proxy branches off according to the method of payment in question, as shown by the branches A to C in FIG. 3. In the case of payment by credit card or through an external organization, such as a bank, the proxy sends the ISB a request to initiate a negotiation with the server of said organization. In case of post-payment, the proxy and the ISB continue their operation in a manner known as such for billing the services the customer has already used, i.e. for these customers the decision has been made that the credit loss risk is acceptable.

As discussed below in connection with FIG. 5a and 5b, analysis can be carried out in order to select from among many different payment mechanisms. The analysis may also indicate that a user-confirmed contract is required for payment. The contract proposal is then sent to the user for confirmation. The contract proposal includes service details and billing parameters, and it may also include optional payment methods for user selection, if the analysis has indicated that several methods are possible/allowed. The contract negotiation can be based on different levels of security and authentication, such as PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) and the MSISDN. The gateway sends a contract request to the ISB, which then starts contract negotiation with the client. The said request is denoted by arrow 36 in FIG. 4, whereas the said negotiation is denoted by arrow 36a.

In the following it is assumed that the method of payment is prepayment, the method the invention is mainly intended for, as an unwanted credit loss risk relates to prepaying customers. For the sake of simplicity, the test for the need of a contract is not shown in FIG. 3, whereas it is shown below in connection with FIG. 5a and 5b. On the basis of the profile analysis performed, the gateway then decides whether a credit check is needed prior to delivery of the service to the client (step 35). In an affirmative case, the gateway sends a credit check request to the ISB (step/message 36). This request (which in spite of the same reference numeral is a different message as compared to the above-mentioned contract request) typically includes the subscriber and service identifiers which the ISB uses to determine a price for

the service. However, the message can also include said price, i.e. the proxy can determine the price for the service.

5 The ISB finds out from the account database the current balance of the subscriber account and compares the balance to the price of the service in order to ascertain whether delivery of the service can be approved. If the delivery can be accepted, the ISB generates a reservation identifier for the service and assigns the price to it. The ISB then informs the gateway of the results of the credit check (step/message 37). If the service is allowed, the message includes the reservation ID generated by the ISB. In the opposite
10 case the message includes information indicating that the balance in the subscriber account is not enough for the service.

The gateway reads the content of the message and determines (step 38) whether the ISB has authorized the gateway to continue the transaction for service provision. If this is the case, i.e. if there are sufficient funds in the
15 account of the subscriber or credit can be given to the subscriber, the gateway stores the reservation ID temporarily, creates an HTTP session with the content server concerned and sends a GET request for the content specified by the URL (step/message 40). The content server processes the request and sends the HTTP content to the gateway (step/message 41), which then
20 forwards it as the encoded WAP content to the client (step/message 42). In addition to the above steps, the client can be informed of the price of the resource after the gateway has noticed that the ISB has acknowledged successful billing, so that the client has a chance to accept or reject the price. Since the client typically knows the price of at least some services in advance,
25 these steps, denoted by reference marks 38a and 38b in FIG. 4, are optional. Moreover, if a contract has been made earlier, these steps are unnecessary.

If the ISB does not acknowledge a credit/contract request, which the gateway has detected at step 38 (i.e. if it gives a negative response to the corresponding request), a service denial message informing the client of the
30 situation is returned to the client (step/message 39b). The gateway can also redirect the request to an info page, such as a top-up page, explaining the reason. Furthermore, if it is detected at step 35 that no in-advance credit check is required, the gateway jumps directly to step 40 and creates the above-described HTTP session with the content server. Aside from a favorable profile
35 analysis of credit standing, another reason for waiving an in-advance credit

check can be that the requested service is free of charge, or that the charge is nominal so that the ISB is ready to take any small credit loss risk associated with the service currently requested.

5 In this embodiment of the invention the gateway then analyzes whether the delivery of the service is to be acknowledged (step 43), i.e. whether or not a report on the success/failure of the service delivery is to be sent to the ISB. The result of this analysis can depend on various criteria, such as the current load level and/or the service characteristics. The ISB can also automatically order the gateway to switch to a reduced traffic mode (i.e. to a mode where no
10 reports/delivery acknowledgments are sent to the ISB). This can occur at peak times, for example. Thus, in one embodiment of the invention this feature is configurable, whereby the traffic between the gateway and the ISB can be reduced during desired time periods by temporarily switching off the feature of sending acknowledgment.

15 If the gateway finds that a report is to be sent to the ISB, it then examines whether or not the delivery succeeded (step 44). This can be determined on the basis of various data, such as whether or not the client has acknowledged the service delivery. If the delivery was successful, the gateway confirms the reservation made by the ISB by sending the ISB a confirmation
20 message (step/message 45a) including the reservation ID, whereby the ISB debits the balance of the subscriber account by the sum associated with the reservation ID. If the delivery was not successful, the gateway cancels the reservation by sending the ISB a cancellation message (step/message 45b), which includes the reservation identifier, whereby the ISB cancels the
25 reservation and leaves the balance intact.

There are several implementation alternatives as to where and how the payment server can obtain the delivery acknowledgement information. Thus, the operation of the invention will vary depending on the actual implementation. These various alternatives are discussed briefly in the
30 following.

If a reliable transport/session layer protocol is used, for example, the delivery acknowledgement is available at the transport/session protocol level. The proxy/gateway can send the acknowledgement received from the transport/session layer to the payment server, or the payment server can poll
35 the acknowledgement status data from the proxy/gateway.

If the service transport/session layer between the content server and the terminal or between the proxy/gateway and the terminal is unreliable and not acknowledging successful transmission, then the acknowledgement function can be implemented in the application layer of the terminal.

- 5 The application layer is responsible for the reliable delivery of acknowledgement information to the proxy/gateway or to a separate information database, or directly to the payment server.

10 The content can also be digitally protected and when it is read, a delivery acknowledgement message can be triggered at the application level to be sent directly to the payment server without passing it through the proxy/gateway or to a separate information base.

15 The payment server can also actively poll the delivery acknowledgment from a separate logistical information base or from the proxy/gateway to where the information about acknowledgments is transferred/gathered.

It is also possible that no information about the success or failure of delivery is available to the gateway regarding some services. If this is the case, the gateway jumps from step 43 directly to step 45a and confirms the reservation.

20 Since it is statistically more likely that the service delivery will succeed, the ISB can also assume successful delivery by default. Therefore, the ISB may debit the account after a predetermined time-out, for example, unless a cancellation message arrives before the time-out period has expired. The ISB may then collect unsuccessful delivery logs from a logistical information base and compensate for the charges already made for these deliveries.

25 By using the above-described reduced message traffic between the gateway and the ISB, the performance of the system can be improved, especially in distributed systems where many gateways communicate with the ISB.

30 As can be seen from the above flow diagram, the gateway filters out the requests for which the payment method, and possibly also other parameters, indicate that unacceptable credit loss risk is involved. For these service requests the gateway initiates an in-advance credit check to determine whether or not delivery of the service can be allowed. If the credit check indicates that delivery is permissible, the ISB makes a reservation for the

amount of money corresponding to the service price, whereby the said sum cannot be used for another service request in the meantime. When the service has been delivered successfully, the reservation is confirmed and the balance of the subscriber account is debited by the said sum. Should the service
5 delivery fail, the reservation is cancelled and the balance is left intact.

FIG. 5a illustrates a flow diagram of a sample profile analysis (steps 34a to 36 in FIG. 3). The idea here is that the network element receiving the service request, (i.e. the gateway), will go through a predetermined set of rules for selecting a proper payment mechanism and for deciding whether the
10 operation of the gateway is then to continue according to the payment mechanism indicated by the analysis. The subscriber and/or service characteristics extracted from the subscriber and service profiles form the input data for the analysis, although it is possible to use further parameters describing the service environment, such as the time of day. Thus, the
15 payment method is not necessarily tied to the subscriber but may be dependent on other factors too. For example, a subscriber may have to prepay for some services, while post-payment is permissible for other services.

A sample subscriber profile typically contains at least the following information:

- 20 - the identity of the subscriber, for example, the MS-ISDN, the IMSI, or any other subscriber identification supported by the proxy and the ISB, such as the name of the subscriber, or a combination thereof,
- the status of the subscriber (i.e. active, barred, new, etc.)
- the subscribed services,
- 25 - access control data, indicating, for example, the services allowed or not allowed for the subscriber, and
- the payment methods available for the subscriber.

Some subscribers may have very high credibility and can thus use the services in a postpaid mode up to a high monetary limit, whereas some
30 subscribers may have to use all the services in a prepaid mode regardless of the monetary value of the service.

Each service can have a profile of its own or the services can be grouped so that the services within a certain group have a common group profile.

35 A sample service profile typically contains at least the following

information:

- the identity of the service, such as the URL,
- the type and the name of the service,
- the details of the Service Provider, such as the name, address,

5 contact persons, etc.,

- the payment methods accepted for the service,
- tariffing/pricing information, and
- the price limits of the service.

As described in FIG. 5a, the gateway first examines whether a contract
10 is needed for the service session (step 501). If this is the case, the gateway
 sends the contract request to the ISB (step 502). If a contract is not needed,
 the gateway examines whether prepayment or post-payment is involved, or
 whether the payment is to be through an external organization, such as a bank
 or a credit card company (steps 503, 504 and 507). If the service request does
15 not relate to any of these payment methods, the service is denied (step 508). If
 the payment comes through an external organization, the gateway asks the
 ISB to contact the external server in question or contacts the said server itself
 (step 509). If prepayment is required, the gateway checks whether an in-
 advance credit check is further required (step 505). If this is the case, the
20 gateway sends the ISB the credit check request (step 506). In case of a
 service request for which post-payment is allowed, the need for an in-advance
 credit check is not examined.

FIG. 5b illustrates the operation of the proxy and the ISB in connection
with a contract negotiation. If a contract is needed, the gateway sends the ISB
25 the above-described contract request. This message preferably includes the
 service and subscriber profile data so that the ISB can decide if an in-advance
 credit check is also needed. The ISB opens the contract negotiation by
 sending the contract proposal to the client. As mentioned above, the proposal
 includes the service details and billing parameters, and it may also include
30 optional payment methods for user selection. As a result of user acceptance,
 the client terminal returns to the ISB the contract message it received from
 there. However, the message to be returned further includes the selections
 made by the user and, optionally, a digital signature as a sign of user
 acceptance. The ISB then decides whether a credit check is needed. If this is
35 the case, the ISB performs said check and returns the results to the

gateway, together with the contract details. If a credit check is not needed, if the user selects a payment method not requiring the said check, for example, the ISB skips the credit check and sends the contract results/details to the gateway. If a credit check is performed and the result of
5 the check is positive, the message returned to the gateway includes the reservation identifier, i.e. the ISB generates the reservation identifier in connection with a credit check indicating that the service can be allowed, regardless of whether the credit check request arrives from the gateway or from its internal contract process.

10 FIG. 6 is a flow diagram depicting the operation of the credit check process when a credit check request arrives from the gateway or from the contract process of the ISB (step 60). If the request does not include any price for the service, the ISB first rates the service, i.e. determines the price in monetary units. The ISB then selects the method to be used for maintaining a
15 local balance in the ISB (step 62). The method, which is called below the balance management method, controls the manner in which balance management actions are performed internally in the ISB to optimize its performance. This step will be discussed in more detail below in connection with FIG. 7.

20 The ISB then performs a balance analysis on the basis of the price and other parameters, such as the current balance of the subscriber account (step 63). If the result of the analysis indicates that the service can be allowed, the ISB generates a reservation ID for the request and assigns the price to the said ID (step 64b). The ISB then sends the ID to the gateway (step 65) and
25 waits for the service delivery acknowledgment from the gateway (steps 66 and 67). When the acknowledgment arrives, the ISB examines whether or not the delivery was successful (step 68). In the event that the delivery was successful, the ISB confirms the reservation and debits the balance in the subscriber account by the amount indicated by the reservation ID (step 69). In
30 response to this, the reservation is deleted. In the event that the delivery failed, the ISB simply cancels the reservation leaving the balance of the account intact (step 70).

In a typical practical environment, the ISB is divided into two logically separate modules, as shown in FIG. 7. The first module forms a payment
35 server PS, which is the entity communicating with the gateways of the network.

The second module forms the actual billing system BS, which manages the account and profile databases. The second module is in this context termed the account management system. The payment server is thus the entity forming the interface towards the network, i.e. it receives the requests and the acknowledgments from the gateway(s). As the account management system is the actual billing party and susceptible to the highest load, it is desirable to optimize the traffic between the payment server and the account management system in order to reduce the load of the account management system. For this purpose a local balance of each prepaying subscriber is maintained in the payment server, i.e. for each prepaying subscriber the ISB contains a primary balance PB in the account management system and further a local balance LB in the payment server. The ISB can then make some decisions on the basis of the local balance only, without loading the actual account management system.

In order to keep each other informed of the balance information of the other party, the payment server and the account management system transmit to each other balance updates and balance queries. In addition to these messages, one of the parties, preferably the account management system, can control the mutual traffic between the two by sending the other one (payment server) trigger values indicating when the said other party (payment server) is to contact the sending party (the account management system).

According to the invention, at least three different types of balance management methods can be used for optimizing the traffic between the payment server and the account management system. The different methods are here termed as the "simple forwarding method", the "borrowing method", and the "full balance synchronization method". These methods are discussed in the following.

If the payment server uses the simple forwarding method as the balance management method, the subscriber-specific local balance contains a cumulative sum of the charges generated since the latest balance update was performed between the payment server and the account management system.

The local balance preferably contains for each account the sum (LB1) of the money reservations already confirmed (CMR_i , $i=1,2,\dots$), the sum LB2 of the money reservations not yet confirmed (MR_i , $i=1,2,\dots$), and the total of these two (LB3):

$$LB1 = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} CMR_i$$

$$LB2 = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} MR_i$$

$$LB3 = LB1 + LB2$$

where LB refers to the local balance, CMR refers to the confirmed
 5 money reservations, and MR refers to a money reservation not yet confirmed.

There can be several money reservations open at any one time. The
 time between the generation of the reservation and the
 confirmation/cancellation of the same depends on the application. The
 10 confirmations are not necessarily performed in a sequential order; older
 reservations may remain open while newer ones are already being confirmed
 or cancelled.

Below is an example of the balance update mechanism which can be
 applied with the simple forwarding method:

15

IF the time elapsed since the latest balance update \geq predetermined period

OR

IF the number of new committed reservations in LB1 \geq predetermined limit

OR

20

The number of new money reservations in LB2 \geq predetermined limit

then

*IF the latest Account Balance – LB3 \leq Next Update Trigger Value
 AB3*

OR

25

The latest Account Balance – LB1 \leq Next Update Trigger Value AB1

OR

The latest Account Balance – LB2 \leq Next Update Trigger Value AB2

30

*THEN transmit (LB1, LB2, LB3) to the account management system
 and get updated Trigger Values (AB1, AB2, AB3) from the account
 management system to the payment server.*

Else

Return.

Thus, in this example the payment server calculates the difference
 between the latest account balance and each of the LBi values (i=1,2,3) if at

least one of the three uppermost conditions is true. The payment server then compares each of the three differences to the corresponding trigger value. If any of the differences is smaller than or equal to the corresponding trigger value, the payment server transmits the current values of L_{Bi} ($i=1,2,3$) to the account management system and receives new trigger values in response.

5 The new trigger values can be based, for example, on watermark levels defined for the account. This means that the values of the triggers can vary depending on the current balance. Typically, the less money in the account, the shorter the distance between the trigger values.

10 The above-mentioned borrowing method refers to a method whereby the payment server either borrows money from the account management system for its local balance or transfers a certain sum of money to a virtual purse, whereby the balance of the purse forms the local balance. The difference between the local balance and the virtual purse is that the unused money is not returned from the virtual purse to the account management system. A common feature of the local balance and the virtual purse is that the payment server asks the account management system for more money when the balance sinks below a certain threshold. The amount of money borrowed or transferred at a time can depend on the current balance of the account in the account management system, the subscriber's pattern of the use of the services and/or on the credit class of the subscriber, for example.

20 The third payment method referred to above is the full balance synchronization method. In this method the local balance of the payment server and the balance in the account management system are maintained in synchronization as accurately as possible. In the simplest embodiment, all balance updates are forwarded directly to the other system, i.e. the payment server forwards the updates of the local balance directly to the account management system and the account management system directly forwards a balance update of the primary balance to the payment server. In a more optimized embodiment, a balance update mechanism is used by both parties to control the sending of balance updates to the opposite party. As an example, both parties (i.e. both the payment server and the account management system) can include a balance update mechanism similar to the one described in connection with simple forwarding cases.

35 The full balance synchronization method is useful when there are other

systems frequently debiting the account in the account management system, in addition to the gateway(s) described above.

Besides the above three balance management methods, direct access to the account of a (prepaying) subscriber can be used. This means that
5 neither the local balance nor the virtual purse are used by the payment server. Instead, the payment server forwards all balance-related events or messages directly to the account management system. With this method the overall balance management cannot be optimized. Therefore, the method can be used only when the load of the account management system is low.

10 Furthermore, when the service is paid by a credit card or from a bank account, the ISB initiates contract negotiations in real-time with an external financial institute, such as a bank. In these cases there is no need for a predetermined balance management scheme, since each transaction is negotiated separately with an external party.

15 The payment server is provided with predetermined rules for selecting the balance management method. Various criteria, such as the overall load of the account management system, can be used for selecting the balance management method most suitable at any one time. For example, when the load of the account management system is low, direct access to the account
20 can be used. When the load reaches a predefined limit, the direct access method is replaced by the simple forwarding method, for example.

Various rules can be used in connection with each balance management method to control the frequency of the management actions between the payment server and the account management system, and
25 various parameters can be used in connection with these rules. The following list gives some examples of the parameters, which can be used for the rules controlling the said frequency:

- the load of the account management system,
- the time that has elapsed since the latest update,
- 30 - the amount of money used by the payment server (such as the cumulative charges),
- the balance in the account management system after the latest balance update,
- the credit class of the subscriber, and
- 35 - the status of the subscriber during the service session, i.e. whether the

subscriber is presently actively using services and therefore also needs the payment services.

As described in connection with FIG. 6, the balance management method is preferably selected before the ISB checks the allowability of the service at step 63. This is because the decision as to allowability typically requires access to the account in the account management system in order to check the balance there, and it is preferable to decide on the balance management method (i.e. the way the account is to be accessed) prior to accessing the account for the first time. In order to reduce the load of the account management system, it is therefore preferable to share the tasks shown in FIG. 6 so that steps 60 to 65 are performed by the payment server, which only queries the account management system for information necessary for these tasks, such as the primary balance possibly needed at step 62. The relevant decision can also be based on the local balance only, at least if the current local balance is greater than the price of the service.

Although the invention was described above with reference to the examples shown in the appended drawings, it is obvious that the invention is not limited to these, but may be modified by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. The method of the invention can also be applied in connection with transacting for outside commodities. In that case the delivery is typically initiated from the content server and the user triggers the delivery acknowledgment message (or authorizes it to be triggered).

Claims:

1. A method for providing services in a communications network, the
5 method comprising the steps of
- receiving a service request from a client, the service request to include a subscriber identifier referring to a subscriber paying for the service and a service identifier referring to a content server,
 - analyzing whether a credit check is required prior to delivery of the
10 service,
 - performing said credit check, if the step of analyzing indicates that the credit check is required,
 - in response to a credit check, making a billing reservation for said subscriber and associating a certain monetary value with said reservation,
 - 15 - forwarding the service request to the content server,
 - initiating service delivery from the content server, and
 - deciding whether billing is to be carried out according to said billing reservation.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said step of analyzing
20 includes selecting a payment method from a group of different payment methods.
3. A method according to claim 2, further comprising the steps of
- using in said group at least one payment method which directly indicates that the credit check is not required,
 - 25 - assigning certain intermediate steps to each of said payment methods,
 - in response to said step of analyzing, performing the intermediate steps assigned to the payment method selected in said step, the forwarding step being performed in response to said intermediate steps.
- 30 4. A method according to claim 3, wherein the intermediate steps include contacting an external server.
5. A method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of determining whether a client-confirmed contract concerning the service is required.
- 35 6. A method according to claim 5, further comprising the step of

negotiating said contract with the client.

7. A method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of maintaining user-specific accounts in a billing server.

5 8. A method according to claim 2, wherein the step of analyzing includes the selection of a first payment method in which the service is to be paid from an account with pre-deposited money for the service.

9. A method according to claim 7, wherein said credit checks are performed for service requests for which said first payment method is selected in the step of analyzing.

10 10. A method according to claim 7, wherein said step of deciding includes

- carrying out billing according to said billing reservation when the service delivery succeeds and

15 - canceling said reservation when the service delivery fails, whereby no billing is carried out.

11. A method according to claim 1, wherein the step of analyzing includes

- retrieving service profile data relating to said service and subscriber profile data relating to said subscriber and

20 - using said profile data for deciding whether a credit check is required.

12. A method according to claim 7, wherein the step of maintaining further comprises the steps of

25 - maintaining a primary balance and a local balance for a subscriber-specific account, the local balance being maintained in one part of the billing server and the primary balance being maintained in another part of the billing server, and

- sending balance update messages between the first part and the second part.

30 13. A method according to claim 12, wherein the local balance contains a cumulative sum of charges generated since the latest balance update between the first part and the second part.

14. A method according to claim 12, further comprising the steps of

35 - transferring money from the primary balance to the local balance,
- comparing the local balance to the said monetary value, and
- making said billing reservation on the basis of said comparison.

15. A method according to claim 12, further comprising the step of controlling the frequency of said balance updates.

16. A method according to claim 15, wherein said controlling comprises the step of generating trigger values indicating the moment for performing the next balance update.

17. A proxy for controlling billing in a communications network, said proxy comprising

- interface means for receiving a service request from a client, the service request to include a subscriber identifier referring to a subscriber paying for the service and a service identifier referring to a content server,

- means for analyzing whether a credit check is required prior to delivery of the service,

- means for sending a credit check request and for receiving a billing reservation identifier in response, said identifier to refer to a billing reservation which is associated with said subscriber and which indicates the price of the service, and

- means for acknowledging service delivery to a billing server.

18. A proxy according to claim 17, further comprising means for receiving acknowledgments of service delivery, the means for acknowledging service delivery being responsive to said means.

19. A proxy according to claim 17, wherein the means for acknowledging service delivery are adapted to send an acknowledgment message containing said billing reservation identifier to the billing server.

20. A proxy according to claim 17, wherein the means for acknowledging service delivery are controllable from said billing server.

21. A proxy according to claim 17, wherein said means of analysis include selection means for selecting a payment method from a group of different payment methods.

22. A method for controlling billing in a proxy of a communications network, the method comprising the steps of

- receiving a service request from a client, the service request to include a subscriber identifier referring to a subscriber paying for the service and a service identifier referring to a content server,

- analyzing whether a credit check is required prior to delivery of the service,

- sending a credit check request to a billing server when the step of analysing indicates that a credit check is needed,

5 - receiving a billing reservation identifier in response to said credit check request, said identifier referring to a billing reservation which is associated with said subscriber and which indicates the price of the service, and

- deciding whether a separate billing server is to receive acknowledgment of service delivery.

10 23. A billing server for managing billing in a communications network where services are provided, the billing server comprising

- first means for maintaining subscriber-specific accounts,

- second means for receiving credit check requests from the network, each credit check request to include an identifier referring to a certain account,

15 - third means for checking the balance of the account referred to by said identifier,

- fourth means, responsive to the third means, for making a billing reservation for the account to which said identifier refers, and for associating said account and a certain sum of money with the reservation, and

20 - fifth means for receiving acknowledgments from the network, each acknowledgment to include a reservation identifier referring to a certain reservation,

25 wherein said first means are responsive to said fifth means for debiting the balance of the account associated with said reservation identifier by the sum associated with the reservation referred to in the acknowledgment.

24. A billing server according to claim 23, further comprising service profile data relating to the services provided in the network and subscriber profile data relating to subscribers of the services.

30 25. A billing server according to claim 23, wherein the first means comprise a payment server for maintaining local balances of said subscriber-specific accounts and an account management system for maintaining primary balances of said subscriber-specific accounts.

35 26. A billing server according to claim 23, wherein the fifth means are adapted to control a separate proxy for controlling the flow of said acknowledgments.

27. A method for managing billing in a billing server of a communications network, the method comprising the steps of

- maintaining subscriber-specific accounts,
- receiving credit check requests from the network, each credit check request to include an identifier referring to a certain account,
- checking the balance of the account which said identifier refers to,
- in response to said checking, making a billing reservation for said account, and for associating said account and a certain sum of money with the reservation,
- receiving acknowledgments from the network, each acknowledgment to include a reservation identifier referring to a certain reservation, and
- debiting the balance of the account associated with said reservation identifier by the sum associated with the reservation referred to in the acknowledgment.

28. A method according to claim 27, wherein step of maintaining includes maintaining primary and local balances of said subscriber-specific accounts, whereby the step of checking includes checking at least the local balance.

29. A system for billing in a communications network, the system comprising

- first means for receiving a service request from a client, the service request to include a subscriber identifier referring to a subscriber paying for the service and a service identifier referring to a content server,
- second means, responsive to the first means, for analyzing whether a credit check is required prior to delivery of the service,
- third means, responsive to the second means, for performing said credit check,
- fourth means for generating a billing reservation for said subscriber, said reservation to indicate the monetary value of said service,
- fifth means for deciding whether or not billing is to be carried out according to said billing reservation, and
- sixth means, responsive to the fifth means, for carrying out billing according to said billing reservation.

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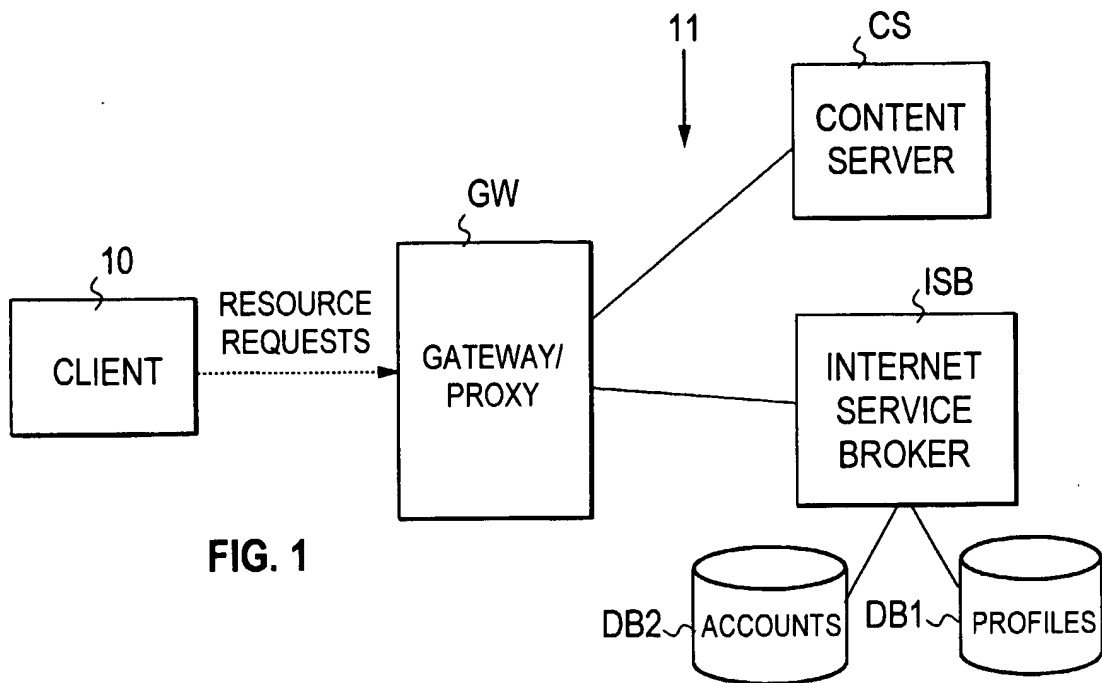


FIG. 1

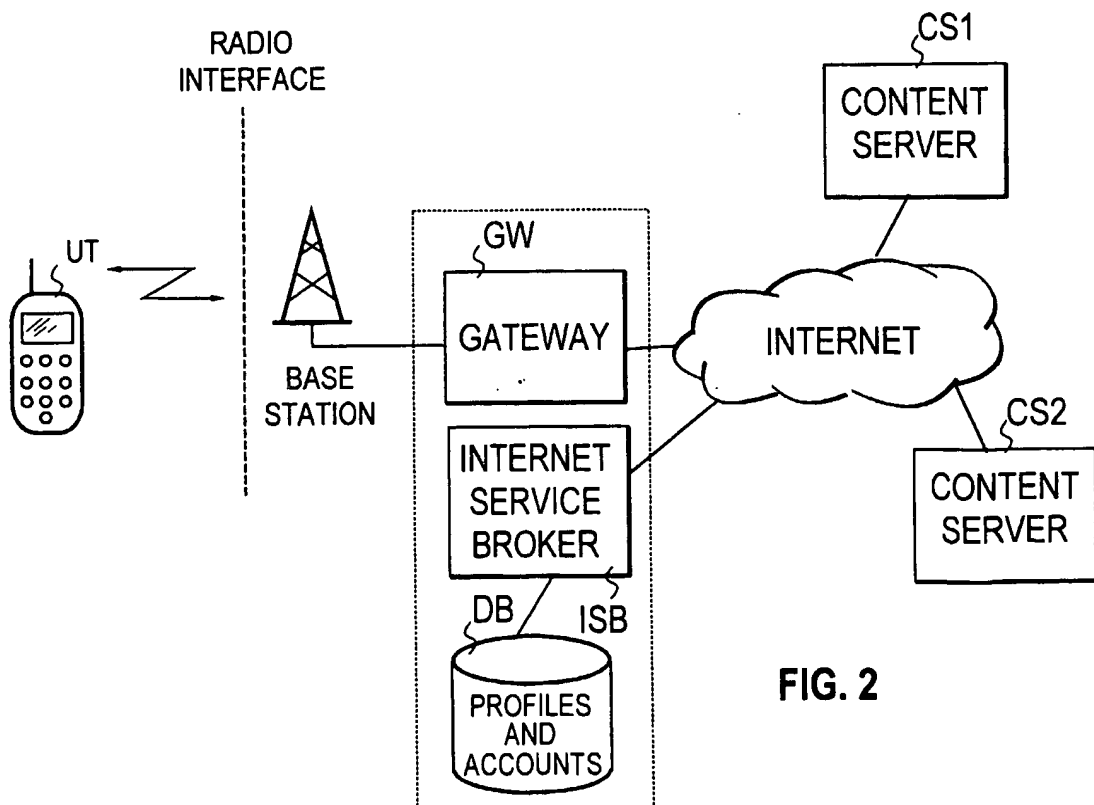
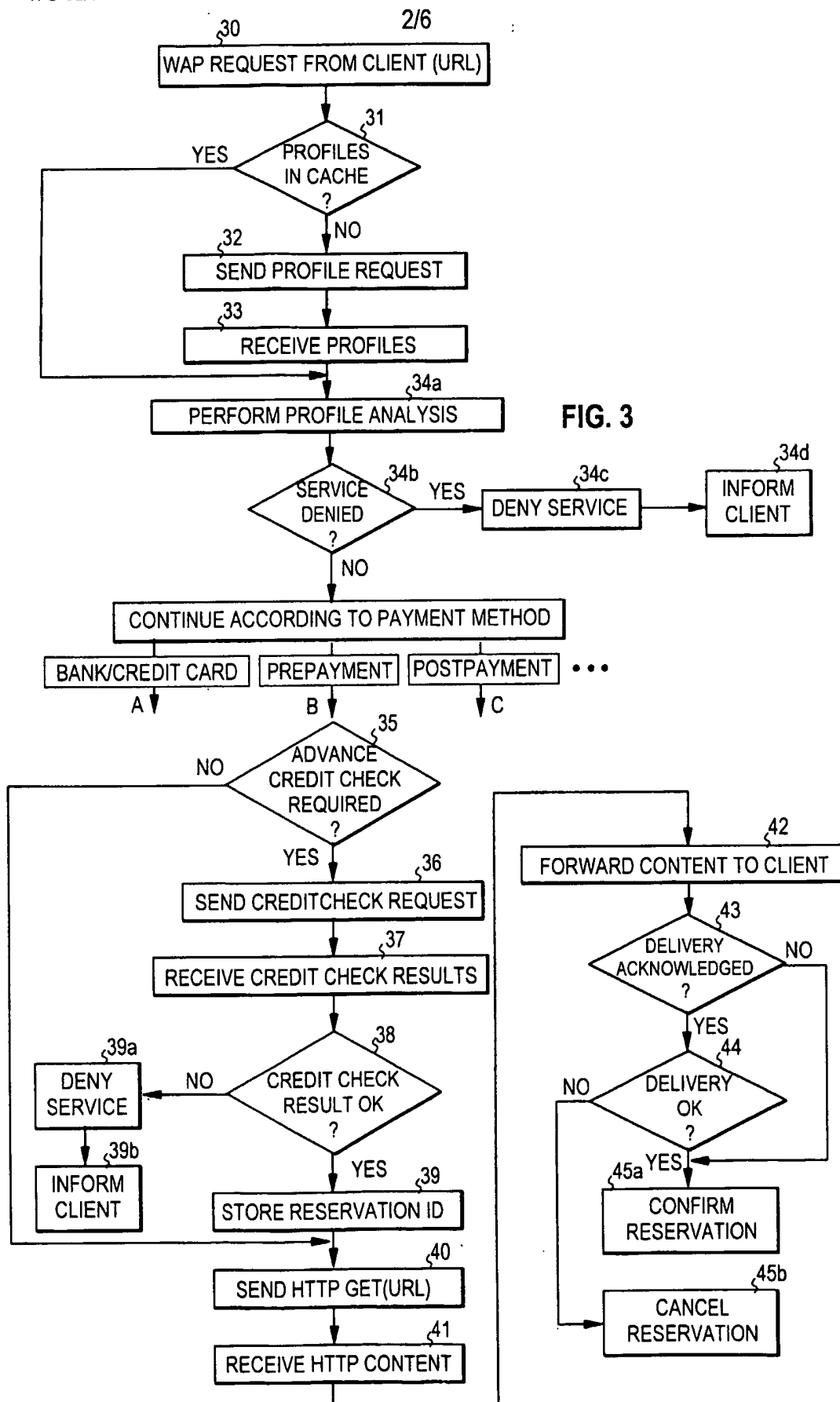


FIG. 2



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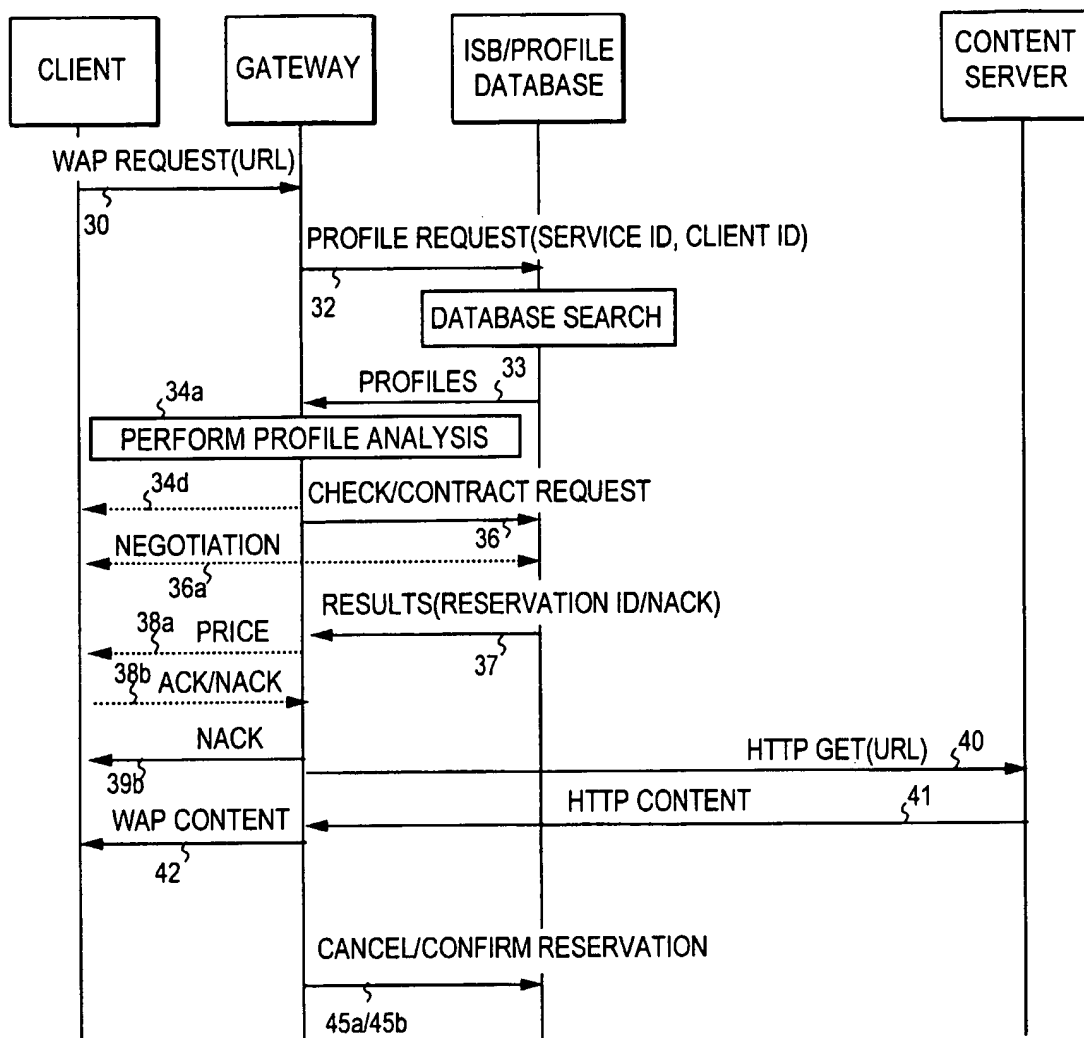
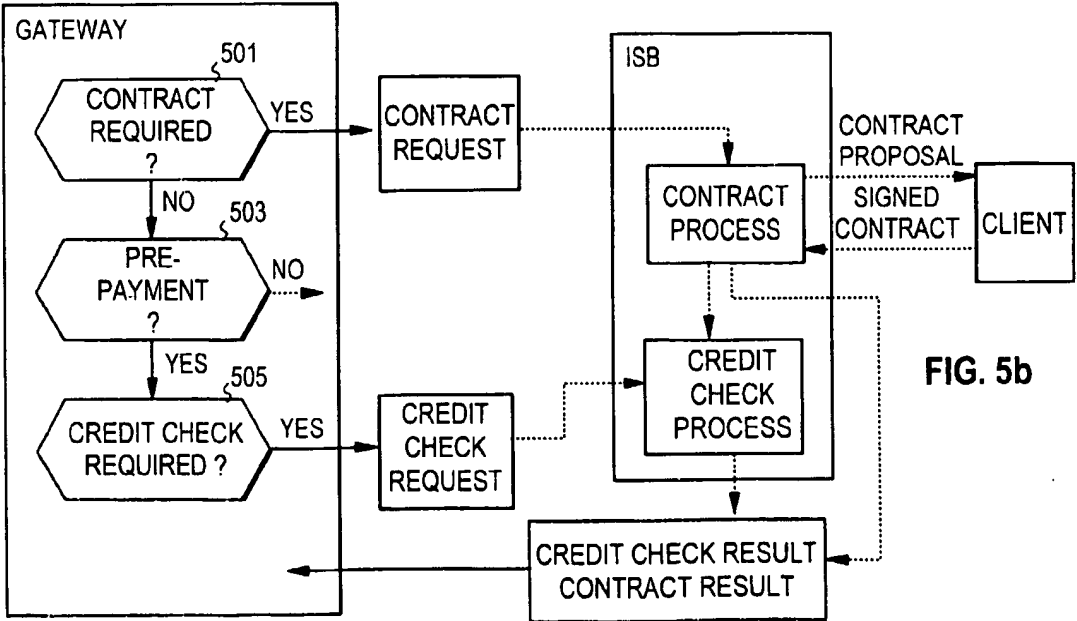
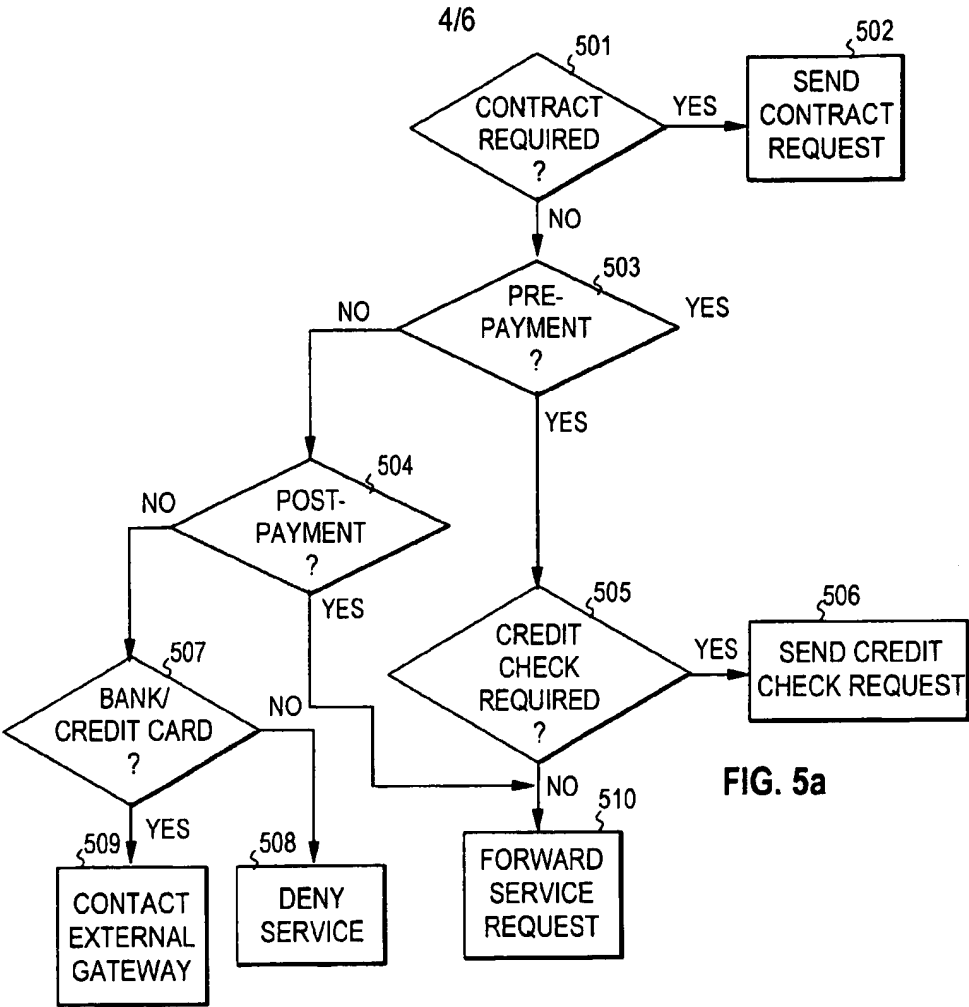
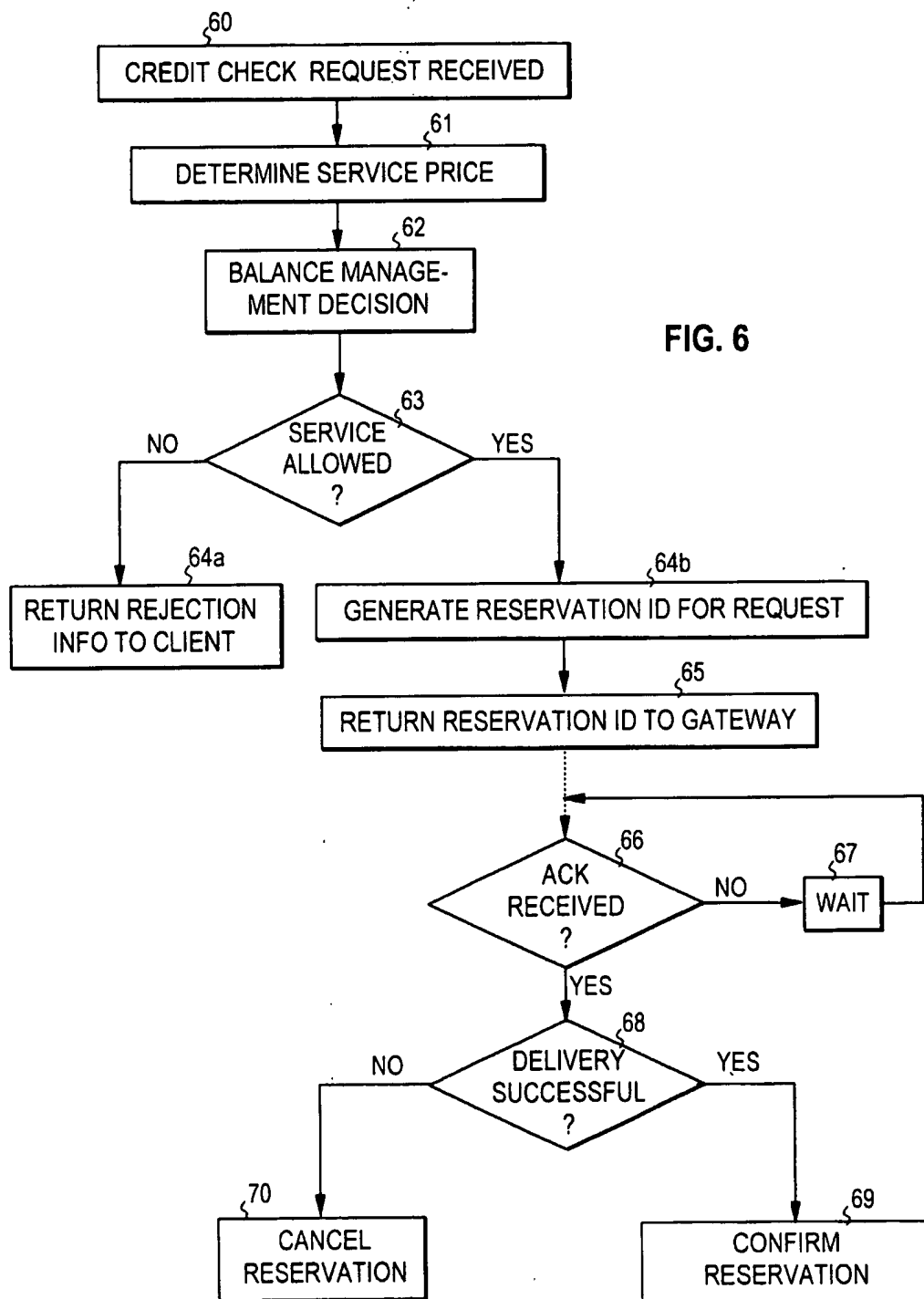


FIG. 4



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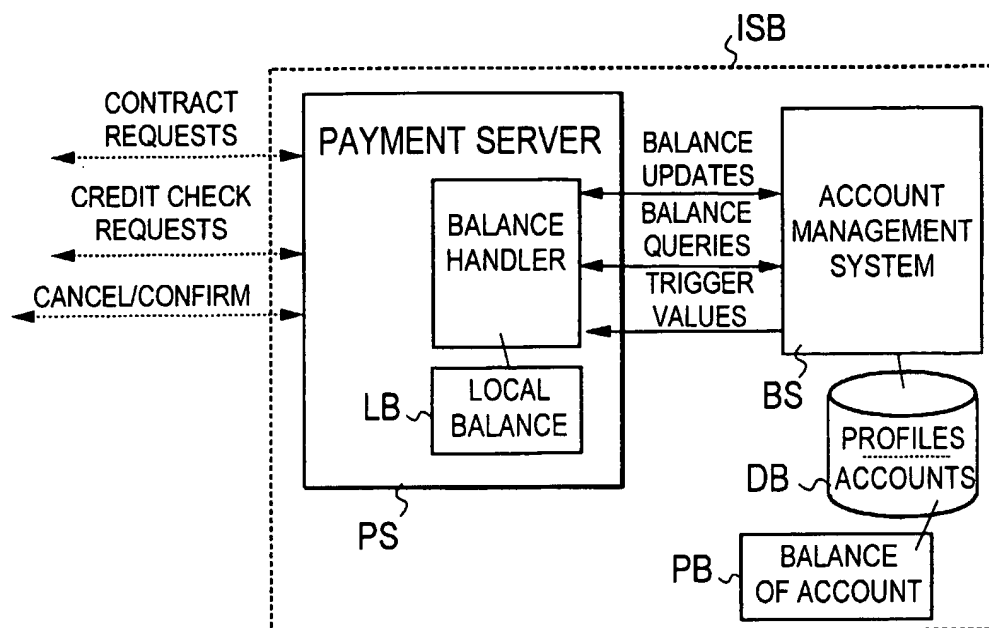


FIG. 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI 01/00159

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: G06F 17/60, G07F 7/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: G06F, G07F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-INTERNAL, WPI DATA

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0367361 A2 (GTE MOBILNET INCORPORATED), 9 May 1990 (09.05.90), column 2, line 49 - column 3, line 31, claims 1-4, abstract --	1-29
A	US 4247759 A (YURIS, N. ET AL.), 27 January 1981 (27.01.81), claim 1, abstract --	1-29
A	US 5621787 A (MCKOY, R.V. ET AL.), 15 April 1997 (15.04.97), column 5, line 25 - line 67, abstract --	1-29

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 October 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

23 -10- 2001

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Swedish Patent Office

Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM

Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Pär Heimdal/LR

Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI 01/00159

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>On-line systems approves loans while customer waits. In: Communications News, Sept94, Vol. 31 Issue 9, p27, 1p. ISSN: 0010-3632. See whole document</p> <p>-- -----</p>	1-29

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

01/10/01

International application No.
PCT/FI 01/00159

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP	0367361	A2	09/05/90	CA	2001857 A	30/04/90
				US	4958368 A	18/09/90

US	4247759	A	27/01/81	CA	1127305 A	06/07/82
				EP	0010399 A	30/04/80
				JP	55092987 A	14/07/80

US	5621787	A	15/04/97	NONE		

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